PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE
APR 1954
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XIV, No. 703 April 16-22, 1954

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Troops Use 'Unlikely'

Nixon Talk Raises Issue

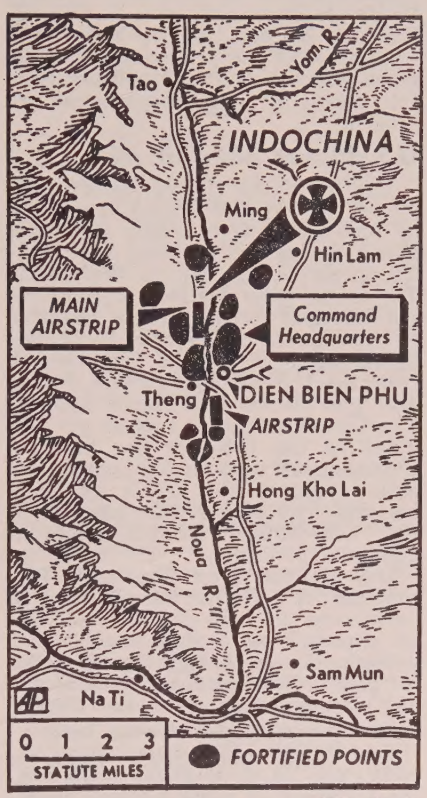
U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, in an intended off-the-record discussion Apr. 16, said the U.S. would have to send troops to Indo-China if there were no other way to prevent its fall to the Communists.

Nixon's statement aroused much adverse reaction in Congress. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Apr. 19 he thought it "unlikely" that Americans would be sent into combat in Indo-China. He expressed hope that prospects for a non-Communist alliance to defend Southeast Asia would persuade the Reds to accept "peace with freedom & justice" in the Geneva Conference.

Nixon Discusses 'Last Resort'

Nixon, who visited Indo-China last fall,[1] made his statement extemporaneously during a question-&-answer session at an American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington Apr. 16. He said (when asked what the U.S. should do if France gave up the fight):

- The French side had the material & manpower to win if it had the will.
- Defeat at Dienbienphu would cause more agitation in France for a settlement with the Viet Minh rebels at any cost. French withdrawal would condemn Indo-China to Red domination within a month and cause intensified pressure on other Asian countries. The Reds' ultimate objective in the Far East was to take over Japan.
- The U.S., as leader of the free world, could afford no further retreat in Asia, and Indo-China presented its most urgent problem. American troops would have to be sent to Indo-China if the only alternative were to let it fall to the Reds.



Wide World

Northern end of main airstrip at Dien Bien Phu (Dienbienphu), indicated by cross & pointer, was scene of hand-to-hand fighting (see col. 2 next page). Black areas represent main French Union defense points in besieged fortress. Rebels held mountains overlooking Dienbienphu plain.[2]

- The U.S. must insist in the Geneva Conf. on united action by the free world. It must be prepared to take on the Indo-China problem alone—hoping that the Allies then would go along.

Nixon's remarks in the off-the-record meeting first were attributed by the press to an anonymous "high Admin. spokesman." The Vice President's anonymity was broken when the London *Times* implied and the Paris *France-Soir* stated Apr. 17 that he was the source.

Remarks Stir Controversy

The Nixon statement was challenged Apr. 16 by Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) & Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) as going beyond the Eisenhower Admin.'s stated policy on intervention in Indo-China.

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. intervention in Indo-China if French quit fight suggested by Nixon, called unlikely by Dulles.
U.S. planes ferried French troops to Indo-China from France, Africa.
South Korea agreed to attend Geneva Conf.
U.S. promised to keep troops in Europe until Red threat ended.
UN unit rebuffed Russia, picked 5-nation subcom. on arms control.
Naguib ill, Nasser reassumed Egyptian Premiership.
New Iranian oil talks began.
Yugo-Turk arms pact planned.
Mexico devalued peso.

United States

Senate hearings on McCarthy-Army dispute began; McCarthy named Hensel chief Pentagon foe.
Alleged FHA profiteering aired in Senate Banking Com.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.)[3] demanded that the then-anonymous "spokesman" step forward and let Congress question him "to find out who & what he is speaking for." Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. said Apr. 17 he was opposed to sending U.S. troops to Indo-China at present.[4]

A State Dept. spokesman said Apr. 17 the department had no connection with the Nixon remarks but they did not conflict with Indo-China policy "previously enunciated by the President & Secy. of State."

Most other Congressional & U.S. editorial comment on Nixon's remarks ran against the use of U.S. troops in Indo-China. That prospect was opposed also by the moderate & non-Communist leftwing press in Paris on grounds that it would thwart efforts to negotiate peace.

Friends of Nixon said Apr. 19 he had not intended to launch a "trial balloon" by suggesting that fighting forces be sent to Indo-China. He was said to have regarded the question which he answered as "hypothetical." Nixon said in a speech at Cincinnati U. April 20 that the Admin.'s aim was to prevent the fall of Indo-China without use of U.S. fighting forces "if we can." He said Dulles would seek an "honorable & peaceful settlement" at Geneva but would oppose "any settlement which means surrender" in Indo-China.[5]

Dulles Doubts Intervention

State Secy. Dulles said Apr. 19 in Augusta, Ga., where he had met with Pres. Eisenhower at the President's holiday hq., that he thought the possibility of American troops being sent to Indo-China was "un-

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 427C3, 368C3 2—see map p. 81 3—see p. 57G3; Vol. XIII, 375A2 4—see p. 42E3 5—see p. 85F1 (See Index to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Dulles Sets Travel Record

John Foster Dulles' travels since taking office as Secy. of State totaled about 104,000 mi. after he had flown from Washington to Paris Apr. 20 (for a North Atlantic Council meeting, to be followed by the Geneva Conf.). He was said to have set an all-time traveling record for a U.S. Cabinet officer during his first 15 months in office. He returned to the U.S. from talks on Indo-China in London & Paris Apr. 15 and went to Washington & Augusta, Ga. before returning to Europe.

likely." He said present Red drives in Indo-China, rather than "creating any spirit of defeatism," were "rousing the free nations to measures which we hope will be sufficiently timely & vigorous to preserve these vital areas from Communist domination. In this course lies the best hope of achieving at Geneva the restoration of peace with freedom & justice." He declined to comment on Nixon's statement on grounds that it had dealt with a "hypothetical" question.

Dulles discussed Indo-China & other world problems with a bipartisan group of 14 Congressional leaders Apr. 20 (before leaving Washington for Europe to attend a NATO Council meeting & the Geneva Conf.). He was said to have (1) refused to say that U.S. troops should not be used in Indo-China under any circumstances and (2) told Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) that Natl. China must be excluded at present from plans for a Southeast Asia defense pact so that such allies as Britain would participate.[1] He reportedly was promised bipartisan support for the policy he intended to pursue in Geneva.[2]

Other U.S. Comment

Chrmn. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) of the Senate Appropriations Com. told the DAR convention in Washington Apr. 19 that Americans "have made our own decision" to try to hold Indo-China. He said the Allies must "stand up & be counted or run the risk of disastrous division of the free world." Ex-Amb.-to-India Chester Bowles said in Hartford, Conn. Apr. 19: the fall of Indo-China "could lead to the collapse of all free Asia" but "until France grants complete independence to the people of Indo-China they will not put their hearts into the struggle against communism." Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) demanded in a speech in Chicago Apr. 20 that the Eisenhower Admin. tell whether "we are about to enter the jungle & do battle with the tiger." He urged "independence at once" for the Indo-Chinese.[3]

Asians Study Alliance

A conference of Premiers of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia & Burma on regional defense & economic problems was called Apr. 18 (for Apr. 28 in Colombo) by Premier Sir John Kotelawela of Ceylon. Britain was said to have invited India, Pakistan, Ceylon & Burma to join in the Southeast Asia-Western Pacific defense pact proposed by the U.S., Britain & France.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru Apr. 17 criticized both Western "threats" & Indo-Chinese Red "military activities" as not "helpful" in preparing for a successful Geneva Conf. Indian Amb.-to-UN V. K. Krishna Menon said in New Delhi Apr. 18 that the proposed Asian defense alliance was an "embryonic infringement of our 'peace area' approach."[4]

U.S. Planes Aid Fortress

Use of USAF C-124 Globemaster planes to ferry 600 French paratroops to Indo-China from Paris & French North Africa was revealed Apr. 21 by European USAF Hq. in Weisbaden. The troops were destined to reinforce the besieged French Union garrison in Dienbienphu. Delivery of 25 Corsair fighter-bombers to the French AF from the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saipan* also was disclosed in Hanoi Apr. 20. The Corsairs (fastest models yet provided by the U.S. for use in Indo-China) were said to have gone into action against the rebels at Dienbienphu. The planes were handled by 120 U.S.-trained French pilots & maintenance crews.

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Apr. 21 that the airlifting of paratroops to Indo-China should not be regarded as a step toward U.S. participation in the fighting. He called it "just a different form" of material aid already being given the French.

Detour Flights Around India

The C-124 troop-airlift flights to Indo-China were detoured around the southern tip of India because Prime Min. Nehru refused to let them fly over Indian territory, the USAF reported Apr. 22. Both the American crews & French paratroops aboard were said to have worn civilian clothes during the flights to comply with regulations of neutral countries crossed en route. The Globemasters were to land at Indo-Chinese airports in non-combat zones.

(The Peiping Govt. newspaper *People's Daily* charged Apr. 22 that the U.S. was "speeding plans" to assign "2 aircraft carriers & the air force to take direct part in the Indo-China war." The paper said the Red Chinese would "not take it lying down if anyone else's armed aggression is directed against us.")[5]

Reds Gain at Dienbienphu

The French-held circle of territory at Dienbienphu took on a "heart" shape Apr. 15 when Viet Minh rebels, striking from the north, seized positions at the upper end of the defending garrison's main (northern) airstrip. The rebels deepened the penetration after a temporary setback in bayonet fighting Apr. 17-18. They remained entrenched on the airstrip Apr. 21 and were reported to be within 300 yds. of the barbed wire defense line northwest of Dienbienphu's main fortress.

The French reported that rebel gunfire still prevented evacuation of wounded. Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries, Dienbienphu commander, sent out an appeal Apr. 21 for reinforcements of men & supplies at any cost. The French were said to believe that Viet Min Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap had received at least 45,000 reinforcements for his depleted original force of 4 rebel divisions in making preparations for a final push against the fortress. (AP said Apr. 17 that the defending French Union force, exact strength of which was concealed by military censorship, was estimated to have 14,000 men.)[6]

De Castries Promoted

De Castries' promotion from colonel to brigadier general, previously delayed pending outcome of the Dienbienphu battle, was announced by the French Defense Ministry Apr. 16. A French airlift plane tried to drop 2 gold stars signifying his new rank into Dienbienphu Apr. 17 but the packet fell into rebel territory.

De Castries, 50, & his garrison were lauded for their "gallantry & stamina" by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 17 in messages to French Pres. René Coty & Viet Namese Chief of State Bao Dai (in Paris for a new round of negotiations on independence for Viet Nam within the French Union.)[7]

French Deny Peace Talks

The French Foreign Ministry Apr. 20 denied a rumor that secret peace negotiations between France & rebel leader Ho Chi Minh were under way. NBC had reported from Paris that Defense Min. René Pleven had met with rebel emissaries on an aircraft carrier off Saigon during his recent visit there. Pleven denied it.

(Moscow radio said Apr. 18 that Ho's offer of Nov. 29 to negotiate a cease-fire with the French still held good but the French must make "an expression of goodwill." Red China's Peiping radio broadcast Apr. 17 a statement purportedly signed by 148 "European & African" prisoners taken by the "Viet Nam People's [Viet Minh] Army" calling upon France to negotiate a cease-fire with Ho and describing him as "the only genuine representative" of the Viet Namese.)[8]

●

Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk reappointed Penn Nouth as Premier Apr. 18 and instructed the new Cabinet to tighten the state's defenses.[9] At least 100 men, women & children had been reported massacred Apr. 12 when a Viet Minh force wrecked a train with land mines, then

1—see p. 117G2 2—117B1 3—111A3 4—117E3, 58A3 5—117G3, 97E2 6—118C1 7—118A2, 98G1 8—73B1, 65D-E1 9—118E1

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

shot, butchered & burned its passengers. Other Ministers in the new Cabinet:

Defense—Tiou Long; **Economic Affairs**—In Cheun; **Forgn.**—Tep Phan; **Interior**—Khim Titi; **Justice**—Poc Thoun; **Finance**—Yen Sambaur; **Health**—Prince Montana; **Pub. Works**—Sim Var; **Eductn. & Info.**—Prince Essaro.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

ROK to Attend Geneva Conf.

Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea announced Apr. 19 that his Govt. had accepted a U.S. invitation to attend the Geneva Conf. Rhee expressed confidence that the U.S., as "promised," would "consult with us . . . on the abandonment of discussion as a way to peace with communism & Communists" if the Geneva parley produced no good results within "a reasonable period of time." Rhee said the ROK would accept "no compromise" on its demand for Korean "unification under full democratic auspices" & "withdrawal from our soil of all Chinese Communist forces."[1]

(Red China announced Apr. 19 that Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai would head its delegation to Geneva. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., addressing an AP luncheon in New York Apr. 19, said the U.S. would resist all efforts by Red China "to bribe its way into the UN on mere promises of good behavior in the future." He defended the UN as a forum for world disputes where, in situations presenting only a "talk or fight" choice, wars could be avoided.)[2]

U.S. Pledges to Defend EDC

In a formal declaration designed to speed French ratification of the EDC pact, Pres. Eisenhower said Apr. 16 the U.S. would, after the treaty came into force: (1) regard any action threatening the "integrity or unity" of the EDC as a threat to the U.S., (2) continue to maintain in Europe a "fair share" of the forces needed for joint defense, (3) consult with NATO & EDC members on "questions of mutual concern," including the number of forces to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, (4) encourage "closest possible integration" among U.S., EDC & NATO forces, & (5) share "in greater measure" information on military use of new weapons & techniques for improvement of the "collective defense."

The statement, sent to the Premiers of France, Italy, Holland, West Germany, Belgium & Luxembourg, was intended to satisfy French demands for a guaranty of U.S. participation in West European defense after formation of an EDC army containing West German units. But French opponents of the EDC continued to question both U.S. & British guarantees to support a European Army. The Soviet news agency Tass said the message represented "new pressure on France" and "clearly" showed that the U.S. intended to make the division of Germany permanent.[3]

UN Sets 5-Power Arms Talk

The UN Disarmament Comm. in New York accepted Apr. 19 a Western proposal for immediate private talks on world disarmament by a 5-power subcommittee (U.S., Russia, Britain, France, Canada). The vote: 9 for, Russia against, Lebanon & China abstaining. Russia threatened to boycott the talks (scheduled to begin in New York Apr. 23) because the commission refused, 10-1 (Lebanon abstaining), to include Red China, Czechoslovakia & India in the subcommittee.[4]

Pope Asks Nuclear Arms Ban

Pope Pius XII, in his Easter message broadcast worldwide Apr. 18, called for international prohibition of atomic, biological & chemical warfare but said that such bans "always" should be subordinate to "legitimate self-defense." He warned against the potential horrors of nuclear explosions and urged "the learned ones of the world" to turn their discoveries exclusively to the forces of peace."[6]

(Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner, said Apr. 14 that scientists "must speak up" to persuade governments to halt hydrogen bomb experiments.)

★ ★ ★

New U.S. Atomic Weapons

The U.S. Army announced Apr. 17 that 2 new weapons capable of using either atomic or conventional warheads were being delivered to troops for tactical support of ground fighting.

The weapons: (1) the Corporal, an electronically-guided missile capable of striking selected land targets in enemy rear areas, with a range "far beyond" the atomic cannon's (20 mi.) & speed of more than 2,000 mph.; (2) the Honest John heavy artillery free-flight rocket capable of delivering on target a demolition effect of "hundreds of artillery shells."[5]

★ ★ ★

U.S. Atom Law Change Asked

The Eisenhower Admin. asked Congress Apr. 15 to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit: (1) exchange of restricted atomic data with U.S. allies, (2) formation of an international atomic pool & (3) participation of private industry in peaceful atomic development.

Military sections of the amendment, as introduced in both houses, would authorize the President to give U.S. allies information on atomic weapons, tactics & other military & technical data, excluding design & manufacture of weapons. The proposed changes also would: liberalize atomic patent laws, prohibit security classification of data for more than 3 years and tighten criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure of atomic information.[7]

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. approved Apr. 15 a $2.3 million private industry program for research & development of commercial use for atomic power. The program was to be carried out by 26 firms in the Dow Chemical Co.-Detroit Edison group until Jan. 31, 1955. (Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Adm. Lewis L. Strauss said Apr. 19 that Pres. Eisenhower planned to call a conference of the world's leading scientists later this year to explore "benign & peaceful uses" of atomic energy.)[8]

Yugoslavs, Turks Set Pact

Turkey & Yugoslavia revealed Apr. 15 they intended to transform their treaty of collaboration with Greece into a binding military alliance.

The announcement was made by Yugoslav Forgn. Affairs Secy. Col. Gen. Koca Popovic during a visit to Ankara by Yugoslav Pres. Tito. It angered Greek Amb.-to-Turkey Jean D. Calergis, who said his Govt. had not been consulted, but both Turkey & Yugoslavia said Apr. 16 they would seek Greek approval on "all questions of principle" concerning a Balkan military pact. They added that transformation of the Treaty of Ankara into a "formal alliance" was "now only a question of proper timing."

Marshal Tito ended his state visit to Turkey Apr. 18.[9]

Reds Revive U.S. Trade Unit

Amtorg Trading Corp., a U.S. corporation manned by Soviet citizens and nearly dormant for 5 years, began this month to solicit bids from U.S. manufacturers, the *N.Y. Times* said Apr. 17. The agency was said to have sought information on sales & shipment terms for machine tools, construction equipment, mining machinery, agricultural implements and leather-working & textile machinery. Before 1947 Russia spent, through Amtorg, about $18 million annually in the U.S.[10]

Nikolai I. Muraviev, chief Soviet foreign trade representative in the U.S., said Apr. 19 there was a sharp increase in the number of U.S. firms expressing interest in selling to Russia. He attributed this to Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks' quarterly report to Congress Apr. 8 which noted an "early prospect of some increase" in U.S. exports to the Soviet bloc. Weeks also said shipments of "minor strategic importance" might be permitted if items of "greater strategic significance" were received in return.[11]

New U.S. Trade Rules Listed

Weeks reported Apr. 8 that the U.S. would consider these standards in determining the strategic value of export goods under the West's new policy of expanded trade with European Communist nations[12]:

(1) Use in the U.S., the free world & the Soviet bloc, (2) importance to Soviet military power, (3) relative scarcity in the Soviet bloc, (4) production capabilities in Communist nations, (5) supply sources outside the U.S., (6) possibility of transshipping or smuggling a specific item into the Soviet bloc, (7) convertibility from peacetime to military use.

1—see p. 90D2 2—112D3 3—118D2 4—118C3 5—77B3, 44A1 6—103F2; Vol. XIII, 315G2 7—53C2 8—123A2, 118F3 9—Vol. XIII, 402B2 10—Vol. IX, 381F 11—44A2 12—99B3

McCARTHY

Schine Case Hearings Start

Hensel Called Chief Foe

The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. opened public hearings in Washington Apr. 22 into conflicting charges made by Army Dept. officials & Subcom. Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

McCarthy yielded both his subcommittee chairmanship & membership for the duration of the hearings but retained the right to cross-examine witnesses. He selected Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R., Ida.) to replace him temporarily as a voting subcommittee member. Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.) previously had been named chairman for the investigation.

The start of hearings was preceded Apr. 20 by McCarthy's identification of Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel as his chief foe in the Pentagon. The Senator charged that Hensel had instigated the Army charges over Pvt. G. David Schine to stall an investigation of Hensel's alleged "misconduct & possible law violation" as a "partner & dominant force . . . in a ship supply firm." Hensel, who challenged McCarthy to repeat the charge without Senatorial immunity, was made a "principal" in the hearings by Subcommittee vote Apr. 21

The hearings were to be broadcast in full on radio & TV networks and were expected to last for 2 weeks.

Army Charges Detailed

A chronological "bill of particulars" filed Apr. 14 by Joseph N. Welsh, Army special counsel for the hearings, cited these alleged instances of "improper" pressure being exerted "to obtain preferential treatment for" Schine (dates were qualified as "on or about"):

1953

(July 8) McCarthy told Maj. Gen. Miles Reber, Chief of Army Legislative Liaison, "of his interest in obtaining" a "direct commission" in the Army for Schine "as speedily as possible." Cohn also, in McCarthy's presence, urged "rapid action." (July 15-30) "Various members" of the subcommittee staff asked Reber & other Army officials about the status of Schine's application. (Aug. 1) Cohn asked Reber & others in Reber's office to "explore the possibilities" of obtaining for Schine an Air Force or Navy reserve commission.

(Oct. 2) Cohn & Francis Carr (McCarthy Subcom. staff exec. director), "while discussing detailed plans" for an investigation at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., "sought to induce or persuade" Army Secy. Robert E. Stevens to have Schine assigned to a NYC area post so he could consult with the subcommittee staff & help "complete certain work with which it was alleged that (Schine) was familiar." Cohn again on Oct. 15 "sought to induce or persuade" Stevens to have Schine assigned temporarily to NYC for the same reason. Cohn tried "by telephone & otherwise" Oct. 18-Nov. 3 to "persuade or induce" Army counselor John G. Adams to arrange the NYC assignment for Schine; Cohn "coupled these requests with threats" to "cause the Army to be exposed in its worst light & demonstrate to the country how shabbily it was being run"; Cohn's "requests & threats are believed to have been made with the knowledge & consent of" McCarthy. On Oct. 20 & "other occasions Cohn "made threatening & violent statements" to Adams & others "concerning future investigations" and influenced McCarthy to give the press statements "derogatory to the Army."

(Nov. 6) McCarthy, Cohn & Carr tried to "induce & persuade" Stevens & Adams to have Schine assigned to NYC to study West Point textbooks for evidence of "pro-Communist leanings." Cohn also, with McCarthy & Carr present, tried to get Stevens & Adams to make Schine "available for subcommittee work" while he was in basic training at Ft. Dix, N.J. "These requests were coupled with promises to limit or to terminate" the Ft. Monmouth hearings.

(Nov. 7) McCarthy tried to get Stevens to grant Schine "special passes." (Nov. 11) Cohn & Carr told Maj. Gen. Cornelius Ryan, Ft. Dix commander, it was necessary to have Schine available "week nights & weekends" for subcommittee work. (Nov. 14 & 16) Cohn "threatened to continue" the Ft. Monmouth hearings, which had "resulted in exaggerated headlines damaging to the morale" at the fort. (Nov. 17) McCarthy, Cohn & Carr "made known to" Stevens "the importance (they) attached to Pvt. Schine's military assignment" and "by innuendo & inference indicated that their plans for continuing (the Ft. Monmouth probe) were related to" their interest in Schine's assignment. On Nov. 18 & "numerous occasions thereafter" subcommittee staff members obtained special passes for Schine by telling Ft. Dix officials they were "essential to subcommittee business." But Schine was absent on special passes "when in fact he did not work on behalf of the subcommittee."

(Nov. 24-Dec. 8) Cohn "continued to exert undue pressure" upon Adams to get Schine assigned to NYC, linking the request "by innuendo & inference" to the Ft. Monmouth hearings. (Dec. 8) Cohn used "abusive language & threats" to Adams in demanding that a ban on weekday passes for Schine be reversed. (Dec. 9) Cohn "sought by threats" to prevent Adams, who had protested to McCarthy, from discussing the matter in the future with the Senator. (Dec. 10) Cohn & McCarthy asked again that Schine be assigned to NYC to study West Point textbooks. (Dec. 11) Cohn "sought by threats & abusive language" to get Schine relieved from Saturday morning duty at Ft. Dix. (Dec. 17) Cohn, with McCarthy & Carr present, used "extremely abusive & threatening language" to Adams to obtain "special privileges" and a NYC assignment for Schine; McCarthy "acceded" in the demands & again suggested the West Point book study.

Wide World

Sen. Karl Mundt (left), chairman of hearings on Schine case, & Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel, target of Sen. McCarthy's "bill of particulars" against Pentagon.

1954

(Jan. 9) Cohn & Carr obtained Schine's release from KP duty at Ft. Dix; Cohn told Lt. John B. Blount he would "never forget" that Col. Earl L. Ringlar & Lt. Joseph J. M. Miller were "making things difficult" for Schine at Ft. Dix. Cohn sought Jan. 11 & "on numerous occasions before & after" to get for Schine "special privileges . . . which would include special passes when allegedly necessary for subcommittee business" after his assignment to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Cohn "by innuendo & inference" threatened further Army investigations "if his demands were not met."

(Jan. 13) Cohn "threatened to cause the discharge of Secy. Stevens" and "cause the subcommittee to 'wreck' the Army' " on learning that Schine might be sent overseas. (Jan. 14) McCarthy again "directly requested" Stevens to have Schine assigned to NYC after his tour at Camp Gordon. (Jan. 19) "After the Army had refused special assignment" for Schine, McCarthy demanded of Adams that Army Loyalty-Security Appeals Board members testify before the subcommittee that day, then threatened to subpena them if they did not appear by Jan. 22. McCarthy suggested Jan. 22 that Cohn "would continue to harass the Army" unless Schine received the NYC assignment. On Feb. 16 & "on several other occasions," Carr "& a person purporting to act as a representative of" McCarthy "indicated that the investigations of the Army then contemplated . . . would either be terminated (or) conducted along reasonable lines" if the Army gave Schine the "special assignment."[1]

McCarthy Brief Scores Hensel

McCarthy, in a statement filed with the subcommittee Apr. 20, denounced as a "deliberate falsity" the charge that "special treatment" was sought for Schine. The Senator said Adams, in assembling the allegations contained in the Army "bill of particulars," had been under "the influence & guidance" of Asst. Defense

1—see p. 84D2-A3

Secy. H. Struve Hensel, who "was himself under investigation by the subcommittee for misconduct & possible law violation." Charges against Hensel as disclosed by McCarthy:

> Hensel, while serving successively as the Navy Dept's Legal Division procurement chief, General Counsel & Asst. Secretary in 1943-45, helped organize & was a "partner & dominant force" in a firm "selling priority goods to ships." He received $12,105.96 from the firm in 1943, $13,485.97 in 1944 and $30,934.71 in 1945. Hensel had "every motivation . . . in attempting (through Adams) to discredit the subcommittee" so as to "stop the investigation of these serious charges concerning his activities as a government official."

(Hensel Apr. 20 called McCarthy's charges "barefaced lies" and said he would sue if the Senator repeated them without Senatorial immunity. [McCarthy replied Apr. 21 that he would not invite a lawsuit at present because it would take "years" to complete and delay the Schine case hearings.] Hensel said: he was a non-active partner in Arthur L. Pierson & Co., formed Jan. 1, 1943 to sell food products to private ships; figures cited by McCarthy were paper profits credited to him in 1943-45 and he took only enough cash to offset income taxes; the Internal Revenue Bureau investigated & confirmed his returns in 1948-49 and there was nothing "illegal or even unethical" in his conduct; McCarthy's investigation of the matter had not come to his attention until Mar. 22—after the Schine controversy broke into the open. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson commented Apr. 21 that Hensel was "a competent, honest man" and rejected McCarthy's charges.)

Says Army Chiefs Fought Probes

McCarthy's formal charges said the accusations against himself, Cohn & Carr represented an "attempt by 2 Army civilians (Secy. Stevens & Counselor Adams) to "discredit" the subcommittee & "force a discontinuance of our hearings exposing Communist infiltration in their department." They cooperated in a search for "individual Communists," but Stevens began "a series of efforts to interfere" after McCarthy announced Sept. 7, 1953 that he would question "those connected with the personnel & loyalty procedures of the Army responsible for the clearing of Communists."

McCarthy charged that Adams was named Army counselor in mid-Sept., 1953 principally for "handling the committee" and tried in these ways in the ensuing months to "interfere" with investigation of the Army: by trying to "ingratiate" himself with subcommittee personnel & appealing "as a personal favor" for them to halt hearings & let him win favor with his superiors; by appealing to them not to embarrass Stevens, a "very nice man"; by joining with Stevens in Oct.-Dec. 1953 in trying to persuade the subcommittee to switch its inquiries to the AF, Navy & Defense Dept. proper and offering to furnish evidence; by trying during Oct.-Jan. to get the Ft. Monmouth probe dropped if the commanding general (Lawton) were relieved, and fighting the subcommittee's efforts to question Army Loyalty Security Board members; threatening in January to circulate an "embarrassing report" about Cohn; drafting the Schine charges when the subcommittee refused in February to drop its investigation of the case of Maj. Irving Peress.[1]

McCarthy said Adams was a "close personal & social" friend of Cohn, and that Adams & Stevens socialized with McCarthy, Cohn & Carr during times when the latter 3 allegedly were threatening them to win favored treatment for Schine. The Senator said "all applications & discussions" concerning Schine's Army duty were "open & proper"; he told Stevens "at an early date" he wanted no special favors shown Schine and wrote Adams to the same effect Dec. 22, stating that investigations of "Communist infiltration of the military under the Truman-Acheson regime" would "in absolutely no way be influenced by" the Army's treatment of Schine.

(McCarthy flew to Houston, Tex. Apr. 21 to make a Texas Independence Anniversary speech in which he charged that a "devilishly clever" plot to discredit his subcommittee was afoot, with "some good men being used" & "paid off by receiving the praise of all the left-wing elements of news, radio & TV.")

'Ground Rules' Adopted

The other subcommittee members & McCarthy agreed Apr. 20 that he would yield his subcommittee seat to Sen. Dworshak during the Schine case hearings & take no part in the group's deliberations & voting. McCarthy, Stevens, Adams & other principals or their counsel were given same cross-examination rights as subcommittee members (each member, then each principal or counsel taking maximum 10-min. turns, for as many rounds as desired, after a witness had been questioned by Subcom. Counsel Ray H. Jenkins). It was stipulated that the rules did not "establish a precedent" for future investigations.[2]

McCarthy objected as the first session opened Apr. 22 against labeling his opponents as "the Army" and contended that Stevens, Adams & Hensel were acting as individuals.

GENERAL

FHA Aide Balks at Probe

Asst. FHA Comm. Clyde L. Powell (under suspension) refused under the 5th Amend. Apr. 19 to answer questions put to him by the Senate Banking Com. which was investigating alleged profiteering in FHA loans.

Ex-FHA Comm. Guy T. O. Hollyday told the committee Apr. 19 he had tried last year to prevent abuses in the housing program. Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews, a witness Apr. 20, said the FHA had approved 1,149 apartment mortgages for $65,577,000 more than was spent and that builders claimed the difference as capital gains, paying $28 million less than they would at income tax rates.[3]

Mrs. Eva Bowring, 62, ranch owner & vice-chrmn. of the Nebraska Republican Party, was approved Apr. 16 by Nebr. Gov. Robert Crosby to fill a Senate seat left vacant by death of Dwight Griswold Apr. 12. She was to serve until the November general election.[4] . . . **Leonard F. Erikson** resigned as director of the Voice of America Apr. 18 (effective Apr. 30) to return to the vice-presidency of the McCann-Erikson advertising agency.[5] . . . **Ex-Rep. J. Parnell Thomas** was defeated by Rep. William B. Widnall for Republican nomination to Congress in a primary election in New Jersey's 7th District Apr. 20, Widnall winning by an 8-1 margin.[6] Most New Jersey localities voted to legalize bingo & raffles for the benefit of church, welfare & civic organizations.[7]

FOREIGN

Nasser Again Egypt Premier

Dep. Premier Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, leader of the ruling military junta, replaced ailing Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib Apr. 18 as Premier of Egypt. Naguib retained the figurehead post of President.

It was the 2d time since Feb. 22 that Nasser openly took control of Egypt's Govt. His Cabinet, also installed Apr. 18, was substantially the same as Naguib's. 8 members of the Revolutionary Council received or retained ministries. 5 ministers who backed Naguib's recent efforts to end military rule resigned Apr. 17.

The Revolutionary Council decreed Apr. 15 that any member of the Wafd, Saadist or Liberal Constitutional parties who had been a Cabinet minister between 1942 & July 1952 would be deprived of all political rights for 10 years. The council also began a purge of allegedly corrupt press elements Apr. 16. The Egyptian Press Syndicate was dissolved.[8]

●

Australia officials in Darwin took Mrs. Yevdokiya Petrov, 36, wife of self-exiled Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov, off an airliner Apr. 20 when she signified that 2 Soviet diplomatic couriers were trying to take her back to the USSR against her will. East European emigrants staging an anti-Soviet demonstration when she was put aboard the plane in Sydney had reported that she protested in Russian against being taken home.[9]

Britain & Iran resumed Govt.-level talks in Teheran Apr. 20 on compensation for Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. property nationalized by Iran in 1951. Representatives of a 4-nation, 8-company oil consortium opened another conference with Iranian officials Apr. 14 to discuss a plan for reopening the Iranian oil fields with production &

1—see p. 121F2 2—112E2 3—121B2 4—123C2 5—57C2 6—Vol. XIII, 196P 7—XIII, 196P 8—101E2 9—119B3

marketing help from the international group. The 8 firms: Anglo-Iranian (40% interest); Standard of N.J. & Calif., Socony Vacuum, Gulf & Texas (all U.S., collectively 40% interest); Royal Dutch Shell (British-Dutch, 14%); Compagnie Français des Petroles (6%).[1]

In Brief

Burmese Army reported Apr. 19 that Myawaddy, on the Thai border, had been captured from a force of Karen rebels & refugee Chinese Nationalists.[2] . . . **Communist Chinese** "Natl. Procurators' Work Conf." in Peiping Mar. 17-Apr. 10 made plans to "strengthen" efforts to prosecute "counter-revolutionaries & criminal elements" interfering with state economic programs, the New China news agency reported Apr. 14.[3] . . . **French Moroccan** Govt. placed Casablanca under closer surveillance, increased the city's police force, employed idle Moroccans on public works & established more playing fields for youths Apr. 17 to combat anti-French terrorism.[4]

India imposed travel restrictions against Pondicherry Apr. 19, forbidding Indian nationals to enter or leave the French colony without passports.[5] . . . **Irish Republic** began Apr. 18 its annual *An Tostal* celebration (international Irish reunion).[6] . . . **Italian** Govt. Apr. 16 recalled 250 civil servants previously assigned to Communist-dominated labor unions. They had performed work worth $800,000 a year in salaries to the Gen. Confed. of Labor.[7] Writer Giovanni Guareschi, novelist, (*The Little World of Don Camillo*) & ed. of the Milan weekly *Candido*, received a one-year jail sentence in Milan Apr. 15 for having libeled ex-Premier Alcide de Gasperi. Guareschi had published letters purporting to show that de Gasperi asked the Allies to bomb Rome in 1942.[8]

Kenya British & African troops reported 116 Mau Maus killed & 231 suspects detained Apr. 12-19 in a new anti-terrorist drive begun after a breakdown of Mau Mau surrender negotiations.[9] . . . **Netherlands** agreed Apr. 14 to an Indonesian request (made Mar. 24) for renewed negotiations on ending the 2 countries' formal union under the Dutch crown. The Dutch refused to alter their sovereignty over West New Guinea. (Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo told Parliament in Jakarta Apr. 14 that Islamic rebel resistance in northern Sumatra had been "broken.")[10]

Rumanian ex-Justice Min. Lucretiu Patrascanu, former colleague of Ana Pauker, & Remus (or Rumus) Koppler were executed as pro-U.S. traitors after a trial held Apr. 6-14, Radio Bucharest reported Apr. 18. 9 other defendants received 8-yr. to life sentences. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej gave up his post as Communist Party secy.-gen. to become Premier & Gheorghe Apostol, ex-Vice Premier, succeeded him as CP first secy. in a reorganization Apr. 19 of the secretariat of the party's central committee to achieve Soviet-style "collective leadership." Gheorghiu-Dej demanded that the party tighten the farmer-worker alliance.[11] . . . **South African** Senate completed Parliamentary approval Apr. 14 of Premier Daniel F. Malan's demand that Britain resume negotiations on the transfer of Bechuanaland, Basutoland & Swaziland to South Africa.[12]

1—see p. 63D1 2—114C1 3—106G2 4—106E3 5—114E1 6—78F1 7—93E3 8—106G3 9—105F2, 69F3 10—Vol. XIII, pp. 318F3, 146H 11—p. 121F3; Vol. XIII, 430B1 12—p. 75E1 13—114B2 14—114G1 15—122C1 16—p. 6C1 17—122E1 18—pp. 70G2, 58D1 19—94F2 20—70C2 21—114D2 22—114F2

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico Devalues Peso. Mexico devalued its currency (with Intl. Monetary Fund approval) Apr. 17 to make the U.S. dollar worth 12½ instead of 8.65 pesos. The Govt. said the move was intended to increase exports, attract foreign investments, curtail imports & end a run on the peso. Retail prices of non-rationed imported goods rose 30%-40% after devaluation.[13]

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón said Apr. 19 he planned to make his country self-sufficient in oil & save $300 million yearly in imports by hiring foreign companies to develop Argentine oil resources. He said Argentina faced "a 3d world war" with prospects of an oil shortage. Argentina & Hungary concluded a $8,250,000 trade agreement Apr. 19 giving Argentina machinery & tools for grain.[14]

Costa Rica objected Apr. 19 to a proposed U.S.-Nicaraguan mutual arms aid pact on grounds that it was "unnecessary" and arms provided Nicaragua would be suitable only for use "against fellow hemisphere republics." Costa Rica asked the Org. of Amer. States Council Apr. 14 to study revolutionary activities in Nicaragua near the Costa Rican frontier. Vice Forgn. Min. Fernando Fournier was sent to El Salvador & Honduras Apr. 18 to deny Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza's charge that Costa Rica was trying to incite a Nicaraguan revolt.[15]

Haiti Pres. Paul Magliore Apr. 14 freed 11 political prisoners held since January for revolutionary plotting. Among the 11: Daniel Fignole, ex-head of the outlawed Workers & Peasants Party.[16]

ECONOMICS

Business Slump. The Commerce Dept. issued an analysis of U.S. consumer buying power Apr. 20 to show that the drop in wage & salary incomes from last July through February, estimated at $6.3 billion, had been offset by a $3 billion reduction in personal taxes & a $2.5 billion increase in unemployment compensation, interest & dividends, old age pension payments & rents. The department said U.S. spending on goods & services continued at an annual rate of $230 billion ($1 billion under the record level of 3d-qtr. 1953).

Unemployment compensation claims filed the week of Apr. 3 totaled 2,147,200 throughout the country, as against 2,152,000 the preceding week, the Labor Dept. reported Apr. 16. It was the 5th consecutive weekly decline but higher than in any corresponding post-World War II week. Claims in corresponding week of 1953: 947,527. (Corrected figures for the week ended Mar. 21 were 20,000 [not 40,000] less than for the preceding week.) Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell predicted Apr. 18 "an upturn in employment & a decrease in unemployment" late in the year but little change in the employment level "within the next few months."[17]

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N.Y.) introduced in the House Apr. 15 a bill incorporating 10 "anti-recession" measures, including some proposed separately in pending bills offered by Democrats. He proposed: income tax exemption of $800 this year, $1,000 in 1955; a $1.25 minimum wage; more liberal social security & unemployment insurance; banning of discrimination in employment; preparations for a larger public works program; a 135,000-units-a-year public housing program, new Federal aid to cooperative housing projects, direct federal housing loans to veterans; increased lending by the Small Business Admin. at lower rates; 90%-of-parity minimum farm price supports, distribution of Govt.-owned surpluses to distressed labor areas & a doubling of distribution of milk under the school lunch program; New York State development of Niagara River power for the Northeast with public agencies & cooperatives favored.[18]

•

U.S. budget deficit for the first 9 mos. of fiscal 1954 (to Mar. 31) totaled $2,296,828,150, the Treasury reported Apr. 19. Receipts totaled $47,668,176,105 and expenditures $49,965,004,256. Deficit at the same point in 1953: $4,238,100,592.[19] . . . **Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover,** addressing the Amer. Society of Newspaper Eds. in Washington Apr. 17, called for "a period of self-denial & patience" to balance the national budget, end inflation & avert "disaster in our defense against the Communist horde." He warned that the fiscal 1954 deficit, budgeted for $2.9 billion, might be $7.5 billion.[20]

Personal savings in savings associations & cooperative banks during Jan.-March set a quarterly record of $976 million, the U.S. Savings & Loan League reported Apr. 17 in Chicago.[21] . . . **Patrick B. McGinnis,** 49, New York specialist in railroad securities, won control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford RR board of directors in the election at a stockholders meeting in New Haven Apr. 16. His slate defeated that of the line's president, Frederic C. Dumaine, 52.

U.S. auto dealers' holdings of new cars averaged a record 14.3 vehicles Apr. 1, *Automotive News* reported Apr. 19.[22] . . . **Gen. Motors** reported in a statement to stockholders Apr. 16 that it paid salaries & bonuses totaling $11,850,117 to 62 officers & directors in 1953. Pres. Harlow H.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Apr. 17

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,966	*$21,966	*$22,562
Currency circulation	*$29,793	*$29,795	*$29,753
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,714	*$22,763	*$23,297
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,755,663,699	$9,906,665,324	$8,844,194,676
England note circulation	*£1,609,013	*£1,582,117	*£1,517,326
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,345,400	10,329,950	7,093,130
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	156.08	155.13	148.82
Bond sales (par value)	$14,920,500	$17,234,000	$14,823,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.29	101.40	97.12
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	141,115	141,546	150,642
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,567,550	6,486,250	6,267,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]5,860,000	6,670,000	7,131,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,396,000,000	8,463,000,000	8,001,165,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]606,790	599,302	721,139
Steel output (tons)	[f]1,604,000	1,622,000	2,228,000
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Mar.** 123	**Feb.** [d]124	**Mar. 1953** 135
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.72⅜	$2.75⅜	$2.66⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅛	$1.80⅛	$1.84⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .351	$ .35	$ .3375
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$25.17	$24.50	$42.75
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.35	$7.40	$6.35
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111	110.9	109.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Apr. 10)§¶	113	103	97
Failures (Apr. 8)‡	246	267	140
Consumer spending (annual rate; Commerce Dept. report)	**Jan.-Mar.** *$230,000	**Oct.-Dec.** *$230,000	**1953 Tot.** *$229,800

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities [b]Apr. 10 [c]Week ended Apr. 3 [d]Revised [e]Apr. 13 [f]Preliminary
[See p. 122F-G1]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1953	Net Income 1952	Per Share 1953	Per Share 1952
Borg-Warner Corp.	$23,978,142	$22,915,657	$9.77	$9.33
Cannon Mills Co.	10,268,669	7,677,693	4.95	3.70
Carnation Co.	7,232,199	6,881,363	11.26	10.67
Chi., Milw., St. Paul & Pac. R.R.	9,258,013	10,516,268	1.73	2.32
Climax Molybdenum Co.	9,717,000	6,071,519	3.81	2.41
Columbia Broadcasting System	**8,894,642	6,445,506	3.80	2.75
Eastern Air Lines	7,921,367	8,513,681	3.20	3.43
El Paso Natural Gas	17,797,668	11,871,420	3.35	2.92
Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.	28,626,359	21,062,683	.....	.....
Gillette Co.	18,832,239	14,712,766	4.36	3.33
Great Northern Rwy.	*29,042,607	27,704,659	9.84	9.10
Greyhound Corp.	*13,801,400	13,595,651	1.27	1.26
Intl. Shoe Co.	¶9,730,720	‡8,286,892	2.93	2.44
Johns-Manville Corp.	19,661,412	22,619,951	6.20	7.14
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	*31,015,000	19,482,000	4.77	2.91
Kellogg Co.	9,559,474	9,003,948	2.05	1.92
S. S. Kresge Co.	*13,247,425	14,148,466	2.40	2.56
Kroger Co.	12,528,664	12,110,087	3.40	3.30
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	*19,233,667	14,907,893	3.72	2.88
Liggett & Myers Tobacco	22,973,576	21,448,526	5.50	5.11
Glenn L. Martin Co.	15,094,756	5,808,312	7.06	3.03
Monsanto Chemical Co.	*26,384,592	23,189,243	4.90	4.29
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.	§14,123,026	‡12,603,701	3.25	2.90
National Biscuit Co.	*18,145,160	17,819,160	2.61	2.56
Natl. Cash Register Co.	11,087,737	10,133,166	5.12	4.67
Natl. Dairy Products Corp.	30,837,169	27,799,252	4.63	4.22
Natl. Distillers Products	12,133,410	11,744,848	1.18	1.13
Phelps Dodge Corp.	38,878,733	35,026,550	3.83	3.45
Philco Corp.	18,350,577	11,491,207	4.86	3.15
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	36,864,785	36,771,925	4.07	4.07
Pure Oil Co.	27,104,723	27,304,373	6.12	6.17
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	34,172,044	31,949,392	3.12	2.90
Safeway Stores, Inc.	*14,544,732	7,331,943	4.31	2.01
Standard Brands, Inc.	*10,018,788	9,418,978	2.90	2.72
Standard Oil of N.J. (& subs.)	*552,825,969	519,981,109	9.13	8.58
Trans World Airlines	5,064,392	7,660,588	1.52	2.30
United Air Lines	9,072,382	10,683,820	3.29	4.03
Western Electric Co., Inc.	52,604,613	47,081,705	4.55	4.48
Weyerhaeuser Timber	36,751,353	36,706,578	5.92	5.89

*Preliminary **52 weeks to Jan. 2, 1954 ¶Yr. to Nov. 30 ‡1952 period
[r]Revised

Curtice received $637,233, including a cash & stock bonus to be spread over 5 years.[1] . . . **Robert R. Young's** effort to win control of the N.Y. Central system was indorsed in Cleveland Apr. 20 by Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen.[2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Michigan Medical Society announced in Detroit Apr. 19 it had withdrawn objections to the Salk polio vaccine (voiced Apr. 1 on grounds that it had not been proved safe). The society said its members would cooperate in mass tests due to start Apr. 26 on school children in 11 Michigan counties.[3] . . . The U.S. Public Health Service announced Apr. 19 that enough gamma globulin to inoculate 1,700,000 children would be distributed throughout the country this summer. It said gamma globulin would not be used where it would interfere with testing effectiveness of the Salk serum.[4]

A child with 2 heads & torsos born Dec. 12 in Indianapolis to Mr. & Mrs. Cecil Hartley of Petersburg, Ind. died Apr. 20 in Washington, Ind. of a respiratory ailment. The baby had been registered as 2 children and given the names of Donald Raye & Daniel Kaye Hartley. Death of both heads occurred simultaneously.

Press. The American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in Washington Apr. 17, elected James S. Pope, exec. ed. of the *Louisville Courier-Journal & Times,* to succeed Basil L. Walters, exec. ed. of Knight newspapers, as ASNE president. The $500 Raymond Clapper Award for "exceptionally meritorious work" in 1953 was awarded to Doris Fleeson, Washington columnist for United Features Syndicate. . . . Associated Press membership as reported to the annual directors' meeting in New York Apr. 19: 1,738 newspapers & 1,253 radio-TV members in the U.S., 3,800 subscribers abroad. . . . The *Wilmington* (Del.) *Sunday Star,* which had been published for 73 years, suspended publication Apr. 19 because of high costs.

●

Geo. Peabody Awards for achievement in radio & television (administered by Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at U. of Georgia)[5] presented in New York Apr. 14:

Television

Entertainment — NBC "Television Playhouse"; comedienne Imogene Coca for her part on NBC's "Your Show of Shows" (Sid Caesar). News commentary—Gerald Johnson of WAAM-TV, Baltimore. Music—NBC "Opera Theater." Education—KNXT, Los Angeles, for "Cavalcade of Books"; WCBS-TV, New York, for "Camera Three." Youth & childrens' program—NBC's "Mr. Wizard." Promotion of intl. understanding—BBC's Coronation coverage.

Radio

News analysis—Chet Huntley of KABC, Los Angeles. Public service by local station—WBAW, Barnwell, S.C. for "Church of Your Choice."

Combined

Public service by regional radio-TV station: WSB, Atlanta, cited especially for "You & Your Health" and a project called "Removing the Rust from Radio." Special award—CBS commentator Edward R. Murrow for being "fair-minded, courageous & a fighter for justice."[6]

Most popular programs on networks as rated by popularity surveys:

Television (Trendex ratings for week of Apr. 1-7): 1—Dragnet (Jack Webb, NBC); 2—I Love Lucy (Lucille Ball & Desi Arnaz, CBS); 3—Jackie Gleason Show (CBS); 4—Friday night fight (Olson-Gavilan, NBC); 5—Toast of the Town (Ed Sullivan's revue, CBS); 6—Our Miss Brooks (Eve Arden, CBS); 7—This Is Your Life (Ralph Edwards, NBC); 8—You Bet Your Life (Groucho Marx, NBC); 9—Ford Theater (NBC); 10—Arthur Godfrey & his Friends (CBS).

Radio (Nielsen survey week of Mar. 7-13; all on CBS): 1—Jack Benny; 2—Amos 'n' Andy; 3—Lux Radio Theater; 4—Our Miss Brooks; 5—People Are Funny (Art Linkletter); 6—My Little Margie (Gale Storm-Chas. Farrell); 7—Bing Crosby; 8—Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts; 9—Suspense; 10—Charlie McCarthy (Edgar Bergen).

NEW BOOKS

The Dollmaker. By Harriette Arnow, Kentucky woman transplanted with family to wartime Detroit. Apr. 20. (Macmillan, 549 pp., $5)*

The Founders of Modern India. By Philip Woodruff. Biographical portraits & essays about men who made India. Apr. 16. (St. Martin's Press, 402 pp., $5)†

The Old Country Store. By Gerald Carson. Origin of country store & first salesmen. Apr. 15. (Oxford, 330 pp., $5)†

The Gipsy in the Parlor. About 4 Devonshire men & their unusual wives. Apr. 15. Lit. Guild May choice. (Little, Brown, 247 pp., $3.50)*

The Journey. By Lillian Smith. Sketches of people who have found faith through love. Apr. 19. (World, 256 pp., $3.50)†

The Pride of Lions. By John Brooks. Young editor learns that he cannot completely escape his heritage. Apr. 14. (Harper, 308 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-Fiction
1—see pp. 102E3, 78F2 2—p. 78F3 3—123A1 4—63F1 5—Vol. XIII, p. 135L 6—p. 113D1 7—Vol. II, p. 228C

OBITUARIES

Russell Wheeler Davenport, 54, ex-mng. ed. of *Fortune,* ex-*Time & Life* editorialist credited with starting Willkie-for-Pres. boom in 1940; dir. Inst. for Creative Research since 1952; Apr. 19 in New York of heart disease.[7]

L. Ebersole Gaines, 61, pres. New River Co. (coal) & W.Va. Coal Assn., ex-pres. Natl. Coal Assn.; Apr. 16 in Mt. Hope, W.Va.

Dr. Leland Haven Hardy, 59, pioneer in treatment of functional eye

disorders, pres. Amer. Orthoptic Council, Columbia U. prof.; Apr. 14 in New York.

Floyd L. Greene, 65, ex-pres. & bd. chrmn. Gen. Refractories Co.; Apr. 13, Huntingdon, Pa.

Charles W. Jeffers, 56, operations chief of UN Korean Reconstruction Agency; Apr. 14, San Francisco.

Theodore Komisarjevsky, 71, leading Russian stage director, writer on theater & art (in Britain & U.S. since 1919); Apr. 17, Darien, Conn.

Col. Victor Menard, 72, French air ace in World War I; Apr. 15 in La Rochelle, France.

Mrs. Bina West Miller, 86, founder-ex-pres. Women's Benefit Assn. (fraternal insurance org.); Apr. 18 in Evanston, Ill.

William Stark Newell, 75, bd. chrmn. Bath (Me.) Iron Works, pres. Society of Naval Architects & Marine Engrs.; Apr. 18 in Bath.

Rosamund Praeger, 87, sculptor noted for studies of children, author & illustrator of children's books; Apr. 17 in Craigavad, Ireland.

Anne Ryan, 63, abstract artist who specialized in cloth & paper compositions, short-story writer, poet; Apr. 17, Morristown, N.J.

Hubert Scott-Paine, 62, designer of World War II PT boat, early model of British *Spitfire* plane; Apr. 14 in Greenwich, Conn.

Louis de Souza Dantas, 78, Brazilian Amb. to France 1922-45, longtime dean of diplomatic corps in Paris (he helped Jews escape from France, was interned by Nazis during World War II); Apr. 16, Paris.

SPORTS

Winners

Hockey. Natl. Hockey League final playoff ending Apr. 16 in Detroit: Detroit defeated Montreal for the Stanley Cup, 4 games to 3.[1]

Golf. Babe Zaharias women's open in Beaumont, Tex.: won Apr. 18 by Louise Suggs of Atlanta, for $700.[2]

Swimming. Women's AAU indoor swimming & diving championships in Daytona Beach, Fla. Apr. 15-17: Walter Reed Hospital Swim Club of Washington won team title. Shirley Mann, 16, of Walter Reed won these individual titles: 400-yd. medley, 100-yd. backstroke, 100-yd. butterfly. Carol Tait, 15, of Palo Alto, Calif. won the 250-yd. breaststroke & 250-yd. freestyle. Mrs. Pat McCormick, 23, of Long Beach, Calif. won the one- & 3-meter diving events.[3]

Track. Kansas Relays in Lawrence, Kan. Apr. 17: Texas U. set an unofficial world record of 40.3 sec. in the 440-yd. relay. Wes Santee of Kansas won the Glenn Cunningham Mile in 4 min. 3.1 sec. (Santee, 21, of Ashland, Kan. & Danna Lou Denning, 21, Kansas U. student of Elkhart, Kan. were married Apr. 18 in Lawrence.)[4] . . . AAU 10,000-meter walking championship on Staten Island, N.Y. Apr. 18: won by Henry H. Laskau of New York in 49 min. 37.6 sec.[5] . . . Boston Marathon (26 mi. 385 yd.) at Boston Apr. 19: won by Veikko Karvonen, 27, of Finland in 2 hr. 20 min. 39 sec.[6]

Tennis. Dallas (Tex.) Country Club men's invitational tourney finals Apr. 18: Vic Seixas defeated Tony Trabert in singles; Trabert & Billy Talbert defeated Gardnar Mulloy & Hugh Stewart in doubles.[7]

Table Tennis. World championships in Wembley, Eng.; singles Apr. 14—Ichiro Ogimura of Japan (men's), Angelica Rozeanu of Rumania (women's); team titles Apr. 10—Japan won both men's & women's.

●

Roy Hamey, 51, N.Y. Yankee asst. gen. mgr., was appointed gen. mgr. of the NL Philadelphia Phillies Apr. 16. . . . **Grady Hatton,** 31, infielder, was traded to the AL Chicago White Sox by the NL Cincinatti Reds Apr. 18 for infielder Johnny Lipon, 31, & cash. . . . **Charles Eckman,** 32, NBA referee, replaced Paul Birch Apr. 19 as coach of the Ft. Wayne Pistons.[8]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

13 babies were burned to death when fire destroyed a maternity home in Reading, Eng. Apr. 18. 11 of 15 infants carried out of the burning building by Sister Freda Holland, a nurse, survived. . . . 7 USAF men were killed Apr. 20 when a C-119 Flying Boxcar crashed on Mission Peak near Burbank, Calif.

U.S. Crime Increases

The FBI reported Apr. 20 that 2,159,080 major crimes were committed in the U.S. in 1953, most on record in one year. Totals by categories: 7,120 murders (1.2% less than in 1952), 5,690 deaths due to negligent manslaughter, 226,530 auto thefts (over 13,000 cars unrecovered, representing a loss of $14 million), 63,100 robberies (total loss $14 million), $78 million lost to burglars, 92,600 serious injuries due to assault. Arrests in 1,174 cities totaled 1,791,160 (8.4% under age 17, 14.7% under age 21 with juveniles accounting for 53.6% of the arrests for car theft & nearly half of those for burglary.) Most total crimes by cities: New York 146,202, Chicago 54,189. The FBI said crime had increased 20% while the population increased 5% since 1950.[9]

Other Crime News

Ex-Police Lt. Louis P. Shoulders of St. Louis was found guilty of perjury by a Federal Court jury in Kansas City Apr. 15. He was convicted of having given a grand jury false testimony about his handling of Greenlease ransom money after his arrest of kidnapper Carl Austin Hall. Ex-policeman Elmer Dolan, who aided in making the arrest, was convicted on similar charges in Kansas City Mar. 31.[10] . . . . George D. O'Brien was acquitted in Federal court in Boston Apr. 14 of complicity in a 1952 armored car holdup in Danvers, Mass. (His wife & son, George Jr., were still awaiting trial for having received part of the stolen money.)[11]

Charles Spencer, 38, arrested Apr. 14 in Niagara Falls, N.Y. by an FBI agent, was said to have confessed that he had beaten his wife, Margaret Evans Spencer, 38, to death with a hammer in New Haven, Conn. Apr. 7 because of jealousy. . . . Robert F. Buda, 47, was given a 12-yr. prison term in Yokohama Apr. 17 for the murder of Andrew Chang, 35, his business associate. Buda was the first U.S. citizen to be convicted by a Japanese court since Japan was granted jurisdiction over non-military cases.[12]

●

Religious Holidays. The Christian Easter & Jewish Passover coincided Apr. 18 (Passover from sunset Apr. 17 to sunset Apr. 25) for the first time since 1927. Their next coincidence: Apr. 19, 1981.

Drought. Manitoba officials reported that dust storms over the southern part of the province Apr. 16-19 were the worst there in 35 years and had hampered planting of 750,000 acres of summer wheat.[13] . . . Mayor Robert F. Wagner ordered water conservation measures in New York City Apr. 19 when its upstate reservoirs were reported only 72.1% filled.[14]

●

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Albert Anastasia, 52, a native of Italy, was deprived of U.S. citizenship by Fed. Judge William F. Smith Apr. 14 in Newark, N.J. The judge ruled that Anastasia had hidden his criminal record from immigration authorities.[15] . . . **Capt. Alfred Y. Allee** of the Texas Rangers was released in Brownsville, Tex. Apr. 20 after dismissal of a charge that he attempted to murder George B. Parr of Alice, Tex., regional political leader, during a scuffle in the Alice courthouse Jan. 18. Parr declined to press the charge. . . . **Otto Abetz,** German Amb. to France during the Nazi occupation, was released from prison Apr. 16 in Lille after Pres. Coty had commuted his 20 year sentence as an accomplice in war crimes.[16]

Married: Katherine Thalberg, 18, daughter of actress Norma Shearer Arrouge & late film producer Irving Thalberg, & Jack Reddish, 27, Sun Valley ski instructor & ex-Olympic skier; marriage Apr. 15 in Reno, Nev. announced Apr. 20.

Divorced: Actor Jeff Chandler (Ira Grossel) by Marjorie Chandler Apr. 15 in Hollywood. She charged neglect. . . . TV writer M. Richard Nash from Helen Nash Apr. 13, Los Angeles.

1—see p. 96F1 2—p. 124E1 3—p. 116G1 4—pp. 116B2, 104F1 5—p. 62E2 6—Vol. XIII, p. 128L 7—p. 116A2 8—pp. 124F1, 96D1 9—pp. 91F3, 48B2 10—p. 104F3 11—Vol. XIII, p. 408A3 12—XIII, 356C3 13—p. 124E2 14—p. 104F3 15—p. 88E2 16—Vol. IX, 235A-B